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A REMARKABLE BOOK.

Should be in the Hands of Every Voter.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

CIVILIZATION, BRYAN AND THE TIMES,

BY



FRANCIS R. COLE, PH. D., LL. D.,
OF THE CHICAGO BAR.

Member of "The Citizen Sovereignty Association," Director of "College of Citizenship," Etc.

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One of the greatest campaign documents ever issued in the history of American politics. An able, honest, vivid and fearless presentation of the most important questions of the pending campaign, from a historic, scientific and statesman's standpoint.

SOMETHING RED HOT FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Mrs. Malaprop said to a visiting friend, as she handed her a dictionary, "There! if you'll read that contentively you'll get lots of inflammation." But if you but go over this little work contentively, intently or attentively you will get lots of inflammation and a heap of information on the great question of the hour.

An old lady, on hearing a minister remark "The world is full of change," said she didn't believe it, so little of it found its way into her purse. She happened to be living under the gold standard.

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To the common people, the producers of the land,
To Liberty's great defending band,
Who have placed the signet of their commanding power
On all civilizations, in spite of despot, dungeon and tower.
Who, from the promontories of equality and the ballot
Will never come down to be plutocracy's valet.
In time of peril you don't stand on a per cent, and holler,
After the war is over, for an honest? dollar;
To you, whose burning wrongs are to conflagration fanned,
By plutocracy's doings and "The public be damned,"
To the great common people, the glory of the state,
This little book I dedicate.

The Author.

Definitions.

Bimetallism, double standard and free silver mean the same thing, equal before the law as full legal tender money and free and equal access to the market. 16 to 1 means that, as both gold and silver are precious metals and the amount of silver in the world is less than 16 times that of gold, and since the ratio was 16 to 1 before it was fraudulently demonetized, 16 oz. of silver coining should be equal in value to 1 oz. of gold.

The old Roman economists said that the value of money was more in the quantity of it in circulation than in the substance in which the unit was embodied and this was incorporated into the Pandects of Justinian. Ricardo said "If commodities should rise or fall in price in proportion to the increase or diminution of money, I assume as an incontrovertible fact."

Note.

Statistics used on this volume are mostly taken from U. S. Statistical Abstract, Reports, U. S. Bureau of Treasury Statistics, and the standard English statisticians, Munroe and Sauerbeck.

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Address the author, 1127 Association Building, Chicago.

CIVILIZATION.

BRYAN AND THE TIMES.

BY

FRANCIS R. COLE, PH. D., LL. D.

"Doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

The march of civilization is bloody and slow, yet as viewed through the centuries its motion is ever forward and its step always quickening. At times, when confronted by the Alpine barriers of concentrated wrong, it seems to halt, retreat down the valley of despair and disappear in the dark night of hopelessness, but it is only taking a circuitous route and will eventually emerge from the plateaus of God's mysterious purposes and in a burst of outraged and inflamed indignation sweep the opposing forces of fortified evil off the face of the earth. As this civilization advances, the horizon broadens and grows red with hope, rights become more general and secure, wrongs less monumental and intense. From the absolute despotism of primitive times where the despot had the absolute right(?) of life and death over his subjects, mankind, with its face towards the millennium, has persistently journeyed on and up, through tortuous paths of policy, rivers of intrigue, seas of blood, mountains of wrong and nights of treason, till now it has passed through monarchy, hierarchy and aristocracy, and is on the heights of democracy. In the last century the people ran up against one of these apparently impassable barriers. Generation after generation witnessed the degrading influences of the "powers that be." Church and state combined to crush the aspirations of humanity and held millions in tyrannical sway. The partnership of throne and altar that then prevailed was fairly reeking with corruption. The temples of God smoked with the fumes of the burning flesh of men who had consciences and had the courage to utter their honest thoughts. The implements of torture and persecution were worked day and night—60,000 murdered

in a single night. Men and women languished in the Bastille of France, the Tower of England and the prisons and dungeons of other countries for sympathizing with downtrodden humanity and questioning the assumptions and rights of kings, nobles and priests. But "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just," and in spite of the fact that on one side was power, pomp, pageantry, influence and skill, and on the other ignorance, poverty and weakness, yet the leaders of the masses could not be suppressed, for where one fell ten took his place, till at length the heavy cannonading of common sense, the consuming flames of truth and the dynamite of satire shattered and burned down the infested fabric of regal institutions, blew up its rotten foundations, and founded instead the lofty temple of liberty and dedicated it to humanity amid patriotic sacrifice. Pitt, Hobbes, Bolingbroke, Hume, Rousseau, Diderot, Voltaire, Danton, Mirabeau, Washington, Jefferson, Paine, Henry, Franklin, arranged and conducted the glorious proceedings. The clergy were forced to relinquish their unwarrantable power and the kings and nobles were compelled to consider and recognize the common rights of the common people.

This settled the political and religious rights of the whites. Next, after things quieted and developed some, mankind met the menacing octopus of slavery. The slavery of the south had a deleterious effect on the country. Labor suffered from its competition, manufacturers had no markets for their goods. Slaves, having no money, could purchase no wares of the merchant; while a customer is said to be the immediate jewel of the English and Yankee soul. Slavery also demoralized southern manhood. It was the moth of our so-

cial fabric, and Lincoln declared: "This country cannot long endure half slave and half free." Yet before this brazen image of slavery, humbly paying devotion, was the ermine of the bench, with its Dred Scott decision, princely merchants with their heartless gold, time-serving politicians and the obsequious ministry. Now that the clouds of prejudice have cleared away we see the cupidity, moral turpitude, spurious patriotism and political blindness of the time.

Garrison, Lovejoy, Phillips, all philanthropists and friends of man, were denounced as their country's enemies and attacked by mobs, while the petty nincompoops of party were given the seals of office and hailed as statesmen. Think of it, slavery proclaimed the token of peace, the bond of union and the sum of national greatness! Almost incredible, it stands a fact in history; the awful spectacle in the memory of living men.

But the pomp, noise and authority of this gigantic wrong didn't overawe manhood, silence the voice of conscience, nor confound the abiding wisdom of the race. Freedom had its thrilling poetry and inspiring song. Slavery had but vapid verse and moody melody. Freedom had oratory, earnestness and logic. Slavery, rant, fustian and sophistry. Finally the irrepressible conflict came and the United States laid the flower of its youth on the altar, and with the ruddy currents of patriotic blood purged its system of the monstrous iniquity.

Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, Longfellow, Bryant, Phillips and others, were the men of heroic statesmanship, talent and moral grandeur that carried the noble cause to its glorious consummation and success.

Slavery abolished and the people practically on an equality, unprecedented prosperity burst into bloom, but soon withered and decayed on account of industrial evolution, constitutional defects, and the evils resulting therefrom under the play of venality and perfidy in the people's representatives.

The Rebellion sowed the seeds of aristocracy. Few discerned it. Immortal Lincoln did, and thus prophesied: "As a result of the war corporations will be enthroned and corruption in office ensue, and there will come a conflict; on one hand corporations, united, arrogant and grasping everything in sight; on the other labor, weak and disorganized and treated like base

mendicants begging for bread." The conflict is here. The debt contracted during the war has furnished the basis of financial operations and finesse to establish a gold standard that, ever appreciating, acts alchemy-like in transforming the fruits of incessant toil into creditors' gold. It also led to granting to private corporations, known as National Banks, the power to issue and control our currency. Right here it may not be amiss to quote from a document of that period, the famous Hazard circular, issued by the London to the New York bankers in 1862, which states that slavery is to be abolished, and that the European plan of controlling labor by controlling wages is preferable, as it does not carry the responsibility of caring for the laborers, and goes on to state: "This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war, must be used as a means to control the volume of money; to accomplish this, the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the Treasurer to make recommendations to congress. It will not do to allow the greenbacks to circulate as money any length of time, as we cannot control them."

We all know to our sorrow how well the bankers and capitalists have carried out to the letter the suggestion, or, more appropriately, conspiracy. A word as to industrial evolution. Centralization is the spirit of the age. Men cooperate and form corporations. Corporations combine and form trusts, and utilize to the fullest extent the marvelous inventions of genius. Manufacturing has proceeded along that line till large factories with their labor-saving machinery have abstracted the independence from the artisan and mechanic with the silent and resistless force of gravitation. The workingman has been divorced from his tools. Skill has been superseded by the great machines, which have almost become human in their complexity, perfection and automatic devices. Children can operate them as easily as men, as the work is always divided into special departments; and as they can be hired for less, generally get the jobs, throwing their fathers into involuntary idleness, thus making the child support the parent, overturning immemorial custom and reversing nature's imperial decree.

IMMIGRATION, CORRUPTION, ETC.

Another matter that must not be lost sight of in summing up the causes

of our distress is the fact that immigration has been landing on our shores millions of paupers and ignorant foreigners till the overworked and disordered bowels of our republic cannot assimilate them into our system of independence and free institutions. These things, together with corruption in office and favoritism in legislation, such, for instance, as allowing individuals the special privilege of issuing money (a function of government) to the extent of 90 per cent. of the face of United States bonds, gilt-edged security bearing interest; and also going sponsor on private corporations' bonds in the construction of railroads and donating them land in the bargain; congress has granted to these corporations land amounting in area to the states of New Hampshire, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. All these things, I repeat, have lowered respect for law and banished confidence in its administration, has filled our asylums with the mentally deranged, depressed the proud spirit of American manhood, driven thousands to suicide, drunkenness and shame, caused crime to increase over 500 per cent. in the last decade, while population has increased but 15, and in stamping in black letters "Hopelessly Mortgaged" on the farms and possessions of the middle classes, who are disappearing before the Juggernaut of monopoly like the buffalo before the train of progress. Even now less than one per cent. of our population owns more land than the other 99. The rumbling thunders of universal discontent ominously suggests where it may end.

REMEDIES, CHILD LABOR.

Let us consider some of the remedies that would immediately send to exile this awful spectre of want that now stalks about in the land. Beginning with a few minor ones let us take up child labor. When mere infants of 12, 13 and 14 years are forced to enter shops and factories, where they are cooped up for eight, ten and twelve hours a day, we may expect that on some sullen morning in the near future the Goddess of Liberty will jump from her pedestal of liberty enlightening the world to the bottom of the oblivious deep. The real greatness of a nation is not in the extravagance of its luxuries, the splendor of its edifices, nor the number of its forts and armories, but in the courage, intelligence and virtue of its citizens. In a republic,

where the citizens are the sovereigns, as a matter of self-preservation, if nothing more, it should see to it that the youth of to-day, who will be the sovereigns of to-morrow, are properly educated and trained for the responsibility. These children are in nature's stage of growth, but the labor and requirements of the trades stunt their physical, check their intellectual and dwarf their moral development. They are not only turned out of the highways of a noble life but lower the level of wages and throw out of employment able-bodied men. These helpless children need protection, not that of the tinkered tariff schedule, but the motherly embrace of some statute that prohibits the sacrilege of child labor under the ages of 16 or 17 years. Some parents may interject that it is absolutely necessary that their children be taken from school and sent to work. So it may be, under present circumstances, but the remedies and reforms here proposed will change conditions and make it unnecessary.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Another way workingmen could be benefited would be by making the working day eight hours instead of ten. This would give employment to nearly 20 per cent. more people. Ten and 12 hour days exhaust the system, tire the energies and leave one without any disposition for rational entertainment, reading or the cultivation of the higher faculties. It rather leaves the system craving stimulants and excitement. As a matter of scientific and social truth shorter hours should go hand in hand with labor-saving machinery in this land of unbounded resources. There should be a department of Labor in the President's cabinet similar to that of Agriculture. Government Bureaus of Labor and Statistics, by which all facts and data of importance to trade, labor and commerce would be collected and preserved and faithfully given out to the public, would also be of inestimable value to the whole community. Business would be conducted on a more intelligent and certain basis, and labor would not be ever groping in the dark as to where it was in demand, the character of the market, etc. Public employment bureaus should also be established, that surplus labor could be aided in securing something to do. And Convict should not be permitted to compete with honest labor.

RECIPROCITY.

As we can with our resources, machinery, intelligence and industry pro-

duce abundance, we should try to open the closed gates of foreign markets. This can be done with the key of reciprocity. Many think because our home trade is 95 per cent. of the whole the other five is so small and insignificant that it does not pay to trouble about it. But when we consider that our business aggregates in the billions, five per cent. looms up in huge proportions. In many instances their commodities cannot be produced in this country except at great disadvantage, and vice versa. Now, then, if we can get them to take off the duties on our goods and thus give our merchants an advantage over others in their markets, and at the same time allow our people to purchase their goods cheaper in our markets, let us have it by all means, especially with our sister members of the great family of American Republics. This system was very auspiciously inaugurated by the late James G. Blaine. Let the good work go on.

PROTECTION.

As next in order let us consider protection. From talk sometimes heard upon the streets one would suppose this tariff was the peculiar property of the Republican party. But as a matter of history and memory that party rose to power on the wings of other questions in the political disturbances of 1856 and 1860. Protection has been the settled policy of the government from the beginning. Its first purpose was to engender life into American industry. To encourage men in manufacturing and protect the capital therein invested till they learned the trade to efficiency and got firmly established: when it was presumed they could take care of themselves. The statesmen of that period reasoned that it only required a little boosting to enable the Yankee to take care of himself, and that his proverbial economy and characteristic inventive genius would soon place his enterprise the foremost in the world. They were shrewd observers and reasoned well on this as on other subjects. But little did they imagine that these infant industries, strong, healthy, hungry and cute, who always had received the best of care, their mamma never turning them over to the neighbors while she attended the matinee, should after bearing up boldly under all the summer complaints, ills, trials and tribulations of infancy, still bawl like babies for parental nursing in the days of their virility. But the tide of invention and improvement has continued to flow in,

as was anticipated, till to-day many of our manufacturers sell their machines and implements in foreign markets after paying transportation charges, etc., cheaper than they do in our own protected land. Sewing machines, American make, for instance, are sold in Europe for \$17, while they want \$50 for the same machine here. Let us take the lantern of investigation and try to penetrate into some of the inner recesses of this boasted so-called protection scheme and note its real workings. In 1860 there was no clamor about raising the tariff schedule. During the war it was raised, however, in order to increase the revenue and assist in carrying on hostilities. Duties were put up very high, so high that objection began to take the place of popular disapproval, and it was defended simply as a war measure demanded by the exigencies of the case, and its repeal was promised on the restoration of peace. The average was 18.84 per cent. in 1861; in 1865 it averaged as high as 40 per cent. Bear in mind that these duties were levied on goods of general consumption and that they pay the running expenses of the government. As almost all of this falls on the people the wealthy escape their just share of taxation. And note how quick they are to get what their class wants: the income tax was repealed the year following the war. The common people who pay a royalty, as it were, to Uncle Sam on almost every article they use, for the privilege of living in a country with men who shirk just taxes, have never yet had much relief. On the contrary, the average rate is higher to-day than in its balmy days in the '60's. It is now 51 and a fraction, under the Wilson act, which is but seven per cent. lower than the high water mark, viz., the McKinley bill. Be candid and honest, is a tax of one-half of one per cent. on incomes more oppressive than a tax of 80 per cent. on the woolen shirt of the laborer? Some people have an idea that tariff makes high wages. Let us see. Wages are regulated by supply and demand, the capacity of the laborer and his ability to do the work, the amount of money in circulation, coal, steam, machinery, climate, etc. Many factors, you see, enter into the problem, but the principal factors are the kind of employment, productiveness of the workman, supply and demand. If high tariff regulated wages, the wages in the different states would be uniform, for the tariff is the same from New York to San Francisco. Wages are lower in

Germany than they are in free-trade England; and in China, the greatest protective tariff country ever discovered up to this year of our Lord, pays the lowest wages. In this Flowery Kingdom laborers get four cents from sunrise to sunset, and a traveler can get a seated vehicle and play horse with a native all day for six or eight cents. Yes, this protection is ostensibly for the workingman, yet it is a notorious fact that wages in protected industries are lower than in the unprotected. In the mines and factories of the East, in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, you can hardly find an American or self-respecting foreigner, who has lived here any time, employed therein. On the contrary you will find depraved Poles and Slavonians of the lowest strata of society getting the munificent wages of from 50 to 90 cents a day. The largest protected concerns even had envoys scouring Europe for the cheapest kind of labor, the system was even protected by statutes giving a lien on all real estate that might come to the hands of the laborer, and providing for a pledge of 12 months' wages to pay expenses of bringing over. Things really got so odious under this state of affairs that the law was repealed and such work condemned. But only after the injury was done and our protected industries stocked with foreign cheap labor. See the report of the Blair Senate investigating committee and testimony of labor officials, etc. Whenever workingmen became dissatisfied with their wages and would strike, the paupers of Russia, Italy, etc., would be brought in to take their places. Whole colonies of American workingmen have been swept away from these industries by this system. Because manufacturers have the prices of their products raised, thus enabling them to pay better wages, does not necessarily make them do so. Gould could have afforded to pay his bootblack five dollars, yet he but paid his little nickel. Supply and demand you know comes in again, together with the relative result accomplished. Here in the United States more than in any other country the productivity has been on the gain. An illustration of how wages are affected thereby: In 1850 in Massachusetts each laborer produced 42 yards of print cloths; in 1884 he produced 102 yards, an increase of 142 per cent., and his wages jumped from 65 cents a day to \$1.05, while the labor cost of the article decreased 33 per cent. James G. Blaine, admittedly a good authority on tariff, while Secre-

tary of State said, speaking of the cotton industry: "Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than counterbalanced by the greater efficiency of the latter." C. S. Hill, statistician, republican, in argument before Tariff Commission, said our manufacturing product in 1882 was \$8,000,000,000, made by 5,250,000 hands; England's \$4,000,000,000, by 5,140,200 hands. Here we see the American workman could be paid double the wages of the British without any tariff whatever. Our consul at Tunstill, England, reported that in cotton manufacture our productive capacity is 33 per cent. greater than England's and 72 per cent. greater than Germany's; in woolen manufacture, 23 and 40 per cent. more respectively.

TABLE, COMPILED FROM TENTH CENSUS, SHOWING VALUE OF VARIOUS MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, PER CENT. OF LABOR COST AND RATE OF DUTY EXISTING.

Industries.	Value of product.	Labor.	Per cent. of labor.	*Present tariff.
Carpets	\$31,792,802	\$6,835,218	21.5	47
Cotton goods.....	210,950,383	45,614,419	21.6	50
Iron pipe, wr't..	13,292,162	1,788,258	13.5	20
Oil, castor.....	653,900	44,714	6.8	194
Oil, linseed.....	15,393,812	681,677	4.4	54
Woolen goods.....	160,606,721	25,836,392	16.1	79
Worsted goods.	33,549,942	5,683,027	16.9	68

*Per cent.

These facts conclusively prove that the workingman has received little benefit from this protection that does not protect, and that the farmer and the great body of the people were put under tribute to the big manufacturers. This it is that makes protection a fraud and a snare, breeds great trusts and makes the people distressingly poor, while Carnegie and his ilk rear castles on the friths of Scotland and in Bingen on the Rhine. Is it possible that the people have forgotten the days of the McKinley tariff in 1892, when under a republican administration labor troubles broke out all over the land; riots at Homestead, the militia called out in Montana, troops ordered out in Tennessee, etc.? This it was that caused the avalanche in 1892, in favor of wiping out the rotten system, and had Cleve land proved true to the platform on which he was elected and by which he secured the votes of the electorate, tariff would not be heard of in a day's travel. The Loan fisherman was elected on an anti-monopoly platform, but has shown himself to be the agent of plutocracy and the pliant tool of Wall, Lombard St.

& Co. Here is something that brings out in bold relief the inadequacy of protection as practiced. The duties are on commodities, thus protecting them from foreign competition. The commodities are owned by the big manufacturer. The workingman owns his labor—this is not protected from cheap competition, the cheapest kinds of foreign labor coming into the United States without imposts, let or hindrance, and underbidding the American. Nearly 800,000 of these immigrants landed during the last two years. John Bull says: "Blame-h-your-bloomin' heyas, hif you don't let in my goods, Hi'll bring over my factory and men." Foreign capitalists own and control most of our large industries. They and home capitalists combine to further personal ends. When litigation was protracted, cumbersome and expensive a century ago in England, a lawyer was defined as a gentleman that rescued your estate from your enemies and kept it himself. But protected Barons transplant the laborer's enemy into our midst and appropriate all the protection to themselves. The charge is also made against the Wilson Protection bill that it provides insufficient revenue. But it is not right that all taxes should come out of the common people, and the Income tax would supplement it with abundance. The present tariff under normal conditions would even supply the requisite amount. Everyone knows that contraction of the currency always entails a lowering of prices. Now, our money supply was cut in twain in '73 by demonetizing silver and retiring many greenbacks. This caused the panic of 1873-77, be it remembered, when the Republicans were in full power. Demonetization inaugurated a falling of prices, and sagacious statesmen of the time predicted a continuing decline. This decline was partially checked by the partial recognition of silver as money from 1878 up to 1893, when the Sherman bill was repealed. Money is an Atlas holding on his shoulders the huge world of prices. In '93 he was so wounded and maimed and Cleveland made him so weary that he sunk terribly under his precious load, and prices have been getting lower ever since. Now, as most of our tariff duties are ad valorem (on the value), it follows that the revenue diminished. An instance: If an import is worth one dollar, and the duty is 50 per cent., the revenue will be 50 cents, but if the price of the import falls 20 per cent., the revenue

will fall in that proportion. This is what happened. Under the McKinley bill the revenue was a surplus of \$9,914,454 in '92, \$2,341,674 in '93, \$69,803,260 deficit in '94. The Wilson bill took effect July 1, '94, and left a deficit of \$42,805,223 in '95. From this we see that McKinleyism is far from a tonic. The last year of the McKinley bill witnessed a shrinkage of \$72,000,000, while the Wilson bill showed an increase of \$27,000,000. The balm of free silver must be put in Atlas' wounds and his tired feeling driven headlong before a large bromo-seltzer dose of Bryanism. This done, Atlas would rise to his full stature of yore, prices would go up and business boom. The following official figures show that the Punch and Judy performance of tariff and protection is neither the cause of hard times nor the remedy:

TARIFF RATES.

Ad Valorem Rate of Duty.	1892.	1894.
Flax, etc., manufactured.....	39.11	39.15
Flax, etc., unmanufactured....	12.25	10.34
Iron, etc., manufactures.....	55.40	68.41
Jewelry, etc.....	10.64	12.58
Leather and manufactures of..	33.66	33.31
Distilled spirits.....	171.34	168.54
Breadstuffs.....	47.66	41.23
Sugar, molasses, etc.....	19.58	13.96
Wood, etc.....	15.70	14.80
Wool, manufactures of.....	95.81	97.28
Wool, unmanufactured.....	44.07	41.07

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1891	\$884,480,810	\$844,916,196
1892	930,278,148	827,402,462
1893	847,665,194	866,400,922
1894	892,143,547	654,995,151
1895	807,508,165	731,969,965

According to the above, tariff makes little difference with the country's conditions and the charge that importations under the Wilson law were so enormous that the foreigner captured our markets and made our workshops idle is unqualifiedly false. In '93 the importations were \$135,000,000 more than under the Wilson bill. One of the English gentry thought, from the high time the servants were having on one occasion, that they must have been monkeying with the wine and forthwith proceeded to examine the top of the cask, when he was advised to examine underneath. "Blockhead," the country gentleman stammered, "don't you see the wine is missing at the top, not the bottom?" This is the position of the misguided republicans to-day; they see the deficiency at the surface and scorn to examine beneath. No, the tariff is not an issue in politics this year, and the difference between the McKinley and Wilson bills is immaterial to the masses. No two tariffs were ever alike, but these resemble each other almost as much as Shakespeare's Dromios.

President Grant, in his message to Congress in 1873, advised the removal of the duty on certain kinds of wool, and the McKinley bill had over 3,000 articles on the free list, and whenever tariff schedules are changed it is the big establishments represented in the lobby that get the plums. Let us revert to

THE INCOME TAX,

something more important. A small tax on incomes of \$5,000 and upwards would swell to sufficiency the depleted streams of revenue. In 1865, when our aristocracy, compared to what it is now, was as a crawling caterpillar to the gorgeous butterfly, it realized our government \$72,000,000. This tax is just and politic. It does seem to me that such a measure needs no plea, much less apology, on the rugged mountains, rolling prairies and in the pensive valleys of patriotic America. It is the property of the rich that implores protection. It is this that incites envy and invites lawlessness. This it is that is defended by armories, guarded by the police and provided with the protection of the fire department. An income tax is a matter of justice. Besides it is the policy of government to lay the burdens thereof upon those who can best bear them and feel them the least. It is really sad to see men who struggle hard to keep the wolf of want from their door, echo the flimsy and dishonorable objections that plutocracy makes against it. The man who makes \$5,000 and over annually and objects to paying his mite toward the maintenance of the government under which he makes and enjoys it, is not fit to be an American citizen. Like the man who has no music in his soul, "he is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils," and should not be trusted. The income tax tacked on to the Wilson bill was torn to pieces and declared unconstitutional by the watch dogs of plutocracy, the supreme court. The Constitution can be changed if the court cannot. Now we come to the cream of civilization, the backbone of the nation's stability, the pure, philanthropic, sacrificing, exemplary gentlemen of the world, who want an Honest Dollar (?) and condescend to run the financial affairs of the ignorant, helpless people. Of course, you anticipate whom I refer to, the immaculate.

BANKERS.

Josh Billings said: "Young man, don't git down on yur knees before the world—if yu do, it won't be longer er the world will insist on yur giting down a peg lower. So if we kneel to the bankers

it won't be long ere they'll insist on us begging on our vest buttons if we are fortunate to have any then."

They have well followed out Josh Billings's recipe for making reputations: "Tew mak a big reputashun, giv publicly and steal privately," and dazzled the world with their public gifts. Yes, these men are all honorable, and look after the interests of the common people with all the affectionate care that the wolf lavishes upon the lamb. These men have United States interest-bearing bonds and under the National Banking law enacted for their benefit they put them in Uncle Sam's hands and forthwith issue currency to 90 per cent. of the face value thereof, while the farmer or store-keeper must put their securities, on which perhaps they draw no interest, into the hands of the bankers, and get but 20 or 25 per cent. of their real value and pay seven per cent. for it in the bargain. Any man with a pennyweight of brains in his head and an ounce of candor in his make-up will admit that the bankers have a rank special privilege. He also knows that there is not enough of metallic money to meet the demands of business and that putting the issuing of paper currency into private hands is a mighty dangerous expedient. Garfield said: "Whoever controls the volume of money of any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce." Bankers own stock in other monopolies, and other monopolies own stock in the banks, so when the smaller business men need money they have to go to their rivals to save them, thus the monopolists have been crushing out all their competitors. It is imperative that this should be stopped.

When Reed, Allison and others screech about Uncle Sam getting out of the banking business they are simply trying to begot the issue, which is that the banks must get out of the governing business. The leaders of the G. O. P. were bold enough in their last convention to urge for the presidency a London banker, Levi Morton, of the firm of Morton, Rose & Co., and republican governor of plutocratic New York. If the republicans succeed this year their logical candidate in 1900 will be Baron de Rothschild, the lord high extortioner himself.

Let the government issue the paper direct to the people and more people will be employed in banking. Rates will come down, and the net earnings go to carry on public improvements and lessen taxes. The people should also

find equitable means of getting possession of the

RAILROADS,

and regaining the empires of land that have been shamelessly granted to scheming corporations styling themselves Union Pacific, Santa Fe, etc., where this can be legally done on account of broken agreements, violated charters, etc. In the first place the highways of a nation are the peoples'; in the second place franchises are special privileges and shouldn't be tolerated in a republic; in the third place, they can be run more economically by the government without discrimination as to places, houses and combines for patronage, and fourth, it would give employment to twice the number of men now employed therein, raise wages, cut the rates to the people, and return a stream of revenue into the nation's treasury. Last year the net earnings of the railroads in the United States were \$322,539,276. Some European countries already own their railroads. Germany operates hers, pays higher wages than before, employs 13 men to the mile, while here private corporations employ but four, and their rates have been not only cut down to the people, but considerable amounts are annually paid into the coffers of the nation. Carefully compiled statistics give the cost of running 14 cents a mile a coach, all told. This includes entire outlay of the company, fuel, engineer, etc., train and section hands, station agents, cost of repairs, salaries of all officials and employes, even covers lobbying and bribing at the various seats of legislation. As a coach carries 80 on an average, it makes the total cost of travel a mile per person, one-sixth of one cent, or six miles for one cent. With such rates people could occasionally visit their sisters, cousins and aunts. If the government ran the railroads, advantages would be numerous, more persons would be employed, better wages paid, shorter hours and millions put into the nation's treasury, no tremendous strikes threatening to paralyze trade (whoever heard of a strike in the Post Office?), rates would be cut and freight lowered. There was a time in '93 when miners were starving and farmers burning corn. They couldn't make a profitable exchange, because the railroads' was the lion's share. With lower freight, the fruit rotting on the trees and ground of California could be exchanged for the products of our mills and factories, providing, of course, if there was a sufficient medium of exchange (money).

Over and above all, the earnings wouldn't find their way into monopolists' pockets, to round up in European pleasure-seeking, and the purchase of monarchical titles. There would be no more \$15,000,000 duke transfers. On the contrary, the money would be circulating among the people. I never saw a strong reason urged against the government ownership of railroads. The objection that the government can't do it is puerile. Does not the government run the Postal business? This putting railroads in politics is all nonsense. The right kind of civil service will keep the machinery in good working order. Even now the United States courts run many of the largest roads through receivers, and the curious part of it is when the court gets it out of difficulty and on a good, paying basis, it turns it over to monopolists and railway kings to be wrecked again. A bachelor wrote to a maid, in view of matrimony, of his virtues, and went on to say he was patient in affliction, as she could tell from his large, classical nose. The maid replied: "He was patient indeed to bear the affliction of that nose 40 years." The people are particularly patient to stand the beak of the Vampire Monopolists these many years. Pascal said: "If Cleopatra's nose had been a little shorter, the face of the world would be changed." If we would cut off the bloodsucking beaks of the banks and railroads the face of American civilization would be beautiful, its ugly features softened and the whole radiate with universal joy.

REFERENDUM AND PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

As a tree is judged by its fruit, so a government should be judged by its laws. Why is there so much special legislation on our statute books, and so much corruption in office? Because the people have little to say about it. Their representatives are the masters and do as they please; no matter how treacherous to their constituency, or to what extent they violate the pledges on which they secured election, they cannot be removed. When another election comes around new questions arise and command attention, old wrongs are forgotten or lost sight of and other untrustworthy men sneak into office, to again do the bidding of monopoly and neglect measures that would promote the general good. In a discussion over the official conduct of a legislator, one neighbor asked of another what he really did, anyhow, and was answered: "What has he done? Why, he built

two houses and started a store." Is not this about all the general run of them do? Local and special interests are served, the public domain freely granted in chunks as large as principalities without consulting the owners, the people, much less gaining their consent. The policy of government should be to make it as easy as possible to do right; to make dishonesty and bribery as hard as possible and remove unholy temptation. Our present system throws the doors of fraud wide open and sets a premium upon dishonesty and perfidy. The people should have the veto power over special legislation and franchises. The talk of sending rich men to office because they don't need bribe money is all bosh. They may be honorary (onerary) and chaste, but are not the common people intelligent and chaste; the patches on their trousers seem to say so. The dogs of special legislation are ravenous and cunning. Under normal conditions, such as existed in the early days of the republic, when the country could boast of a sterling-charactered yeomanry, and before property was exalted and labor degraded, when wealth was fairly well distributed and ere Mammon and his withering creed held sway o'er the nation, it was not so much needed; but now, since manhood has been so undermined, wealth so centralized, and corporate interests so inimical to the common welfare, it is a crying demand of the times. There will be no bribery and deals when there are no franchises to give away, and no selling of votes when the votes do not insure the delivery of the goods. No, let the people take a hand in legislation. They have been frozen out long enough. Adopt that statesmanlike, scientific, efficacious reform, the initiative and referendum, by which the people can initiate beneficial legislation by popular petition, and also, when desirable, compel the submission of any law to the great jury of the people for approval or rejection. Then no such lobby poetry as the following would be inspired:

"Midas, they say, possessed the art, of old,
Of turning whatsoe'er he touched to gold;
Modern monopolists reverse it with ease,
Touch with gold and turn 'em as they please."

Campaigns would then reach a maximum of education and a minimum of personalities. This law should be supplemented with the imperial mandate by which obnoxious officials could be recalled during their tenure of office. It should also be supplemented by civil service and proportional representa-

tion, by which the legislature and government would be a true counterpart of the people. Each party would be represented in the halls of legislation to the force and extent manifested in the elections; no more, no less. No imaginary lines of district boundaries are to be allowed to disfranchise minorities and rob them of a voice in the government. The senate committee on representation once reported: "Proportional representation is a system of great merit." Our system of districts you readily see can be so arranged by the party of power at the time of districting, so as to capture for the party as many of the districts as possible. If 100,000 votes are cast and say 20 senators are to be elected, 5,000 should be sufficient to elect one. If there are four parties, republican party casts 35,000 the democrats 30,000, the populists 25,000 and the prohibitionists 10,000 votes; the republicans under our present system would likely elect all the senators, while the other 65,000 people wouldn't be represented at all, whereas an equitable division would be seven republicans, six democrats, five populists and two prohibitionists. Garfield showed in the lower house, in '70, the non-effectiveness of the vote and annihilation of the freeman's will: "In my judgment it is the weak point in representative government, as now organized, that a large portion of the people are disfranchised. There are 10,000 democrats in my district voting year after year without any more hope of having a representative on this floor than in the commons of Great Britain." Gerrymandering should cease. It is high time the government should cease holding up such examples of injustice to the eyes of its citizens. All these systems work splendidly in Switzerland, in several European and American cities. Wherever tried it has proven a signal success. They verily could be called the aeme purifiers of politics and legislation. When put in use the poet will feel compelled to reverse his lines about the world. After saying this is a pretty good place to live in, he went on:

"But to borrow or beg or get one's own,
It's the worst world that ever was known."

WAR AND EDUCATION.

"Were half the power that fills the world
with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on
camps and courts,
Given to redeem the mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals and
forts."

War, the wholesale murder of fathers,
husbands, brothers and sons, should

be discouraged. Othello's occupation should be changed to the schoolmaster. The expenditure of our War and Navy departments in '93 was \$79,817,857—\$49,641,492 more than the expenses of maintaining the public school system of the combined divisions of the South Atlantic, South Central and Western States. This excess for war, too, while the illiterate above the age of ten, according to the 1890 census, averaged, over 22 per cent. Brigham Young said: "Utah's greatest resources were its women." And Brigham not only knew the resources of his state but also how to husband them, even if he was Young. We should have less military and more education, so that the rising citizens of our states could know more of the government under which they live, its resources and how to husband them. A word as to the character of education. It should not be a cramming process, and should be made as agreeable as possible. I often think the pupils would get along as well and enjoy it more if they put less dates in their heads and more in their stomachs. Education should savor of the original significance of the Latin term, *e, out, duco, to lead; to lead the inner man into outer life*. More consideration should be given to the unfolding of the character. The education should also be practical, with less languages, dead or living, (one tongue is sufficient, especially for women), geometry, etc., and more of that which bears on humanity and everyday life, physically, mentally, morally, politically, industrially, commercially, socially. A company of jokers were passing remarks upon the shortness of a certain man's legs and one propounded: "How long should a man's legs be, anyhow?" Bill Nye replied: "Long enough to reach the ground." So our education should reach the terra firma of citizenship and the laws that govern the growth and health of the body, mind, society and the state should be taught and understood. Then if we had an aristocracy it would be of nature's creating. It would differ from that described in Pope's lines:

"Virtue they find too painful an endeavor,
And content themselves with decencies
forever."

But an all-pervading aristocracy of brains and character.

Other questions, such as alien ownership of our land, (English and Scotch hold 20,000,000 acres, a Holland syndicate 5,000,000, and a German 2,000,000,) postal savings banks, good roads, government banking, land, and suffrage

(Miss representation in Congress would not be as bad as our present Mr. misrepresentation), with just this reminder of the liquor traffic in the unique verbiage of Mrs. Malaprop "intemperance is a monster with many heads, and creeps into the family like any conda or alligator and destroys its peace and happiness forever. But thank heaven a new Erie has dawned upon the world and soon the hydrant-headed monster will be overturned. Isn't it strange that men will put enemies in their mouths to steal away their heads?" will be skipped, to come to money—the greatest question that now agitates the public mind, the one that disrupted the political parties and arrayed plutocracy against the commonalty. The

UNMISTAKABLE ISSUE

(of the pending campaign is whether we want a gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency, or a bimetallic standard, government currency and no bonds, especially in time of peace. The republican party stands for the former, the Jeffersonian democrats, Lincolnian republicans and populists for the latter. Let us take a resume of financial history, state irrefragable facts and draw the inevitable conclusions. In 1792, with almost the first breath of national life, congress, acting on the report of Hamilton, concurred in by Jefferson, provided the young republic with a bimetallic system of money at the ratio of fifteen to one, made the silver dollar of 371¼ grains of pure silver the unit of value. In 1834 the ratio was changed to 15.988 (called sixteen) to one, but left the unit as before. Our daddies decided that in case of a change in the legal ratio the change should be made in the rich man's money. Besides gold is more portable, and the same quantity is 16 times as valuable as silver, and instead of circulating accumulates in vaults, etc. In 1853 a law was passed changing the weight, etc., of fractional coins and limiting their legal tender to five dollars, but still left the standard dollar unchanged. In 1873, without a word of warning and with the sneaking stealth of a midnight thief, John Sherman slipped through congress an act under the unpretentious title of "an act revising and amending the laws relative to the mint, assay offices and coinage," which in effect struck down about half the supply of our money. This assassination of silver is the crime that, like Banquo's ghost, will not down, though the sheets of our dailies, which are likened to cotton sheets, because so many lie in

them, has often pronounced it dead, written its epitaph: "Lunaey, once crazy, now dead." It still walks the night and consigns to fast in the fires of public condemnation Cleveland, Sherman et al., till the foul crime done in its days of nature are burned and purged away in its complete remonetization.

Why did they do it? The answer is plain as way to parish church. The large holders of money and credits have always had their bloody hands upon the fair throat of legislation; being alert as to what affects their interests and immutably concerned in making money (their property) scarce. Scaree money means dear money, and dear money means cheap property. David Hume, the historian, says: "It is the proportion between the circulating money and the commodities in the market that determines prices." Ricardo and a host of economists agree with him; but, bringing in the opinions of noted thinkers on this point is like citing authorities on two and two make four. In 1816 England, at the instance of the incipient money power, went to a gold basis. By the same insidious influence Germany went to a silver basis in 1857, as the discoveries of gold in California indicated an increasing supply of that metal. But later the gold supply diminished, while silver increased year after year. This led Germany to demonetize silver, making the first step in that direction in 1871, and completing it in 1873; the same year France and the United States demonetized it. No satisfactory explanation has ever been advanced for these acts, so vitally affecting property and business. It was done so sleek here that no one understood that was the purport of the innocent-looking bill excepting Sherman and a few others. President Grant didn't know that it demonetized silver till long after the trick was accomplished, and said he wouldn't have signed it had he known its intent. From that day the money power has been growing stronger and absorbing the wealth of nations, till to-day it is tremendous. The house of Rothschild control \$2,000,000,000 of property, one-half in money and bonds and paper immediately convertible therein. The entire stock of gold in the world is \$1,086,800,000, so the house of Rothschild controls one-quarter of the gold in the world. Croesus wouldn't be in it to-day. Chauncey Montebank Depew said at a banquet of magnates in New York not long since that they had a combination down there that could stop every wheel of

industry in the land in 48 hours, and bring such a pressure to bear on congress that it dare not resist its demands. My countrymen, we have now met this monster face to face; the gauntlet has been picked up, and fight we must. The enemy is now upon us in the disguise of protection and "sound money." Shall this be a government of the pampered few? or be in fact "The land of the free and home of the brave?"

DEMONETIZATION CONSEQUENCES.

Let's trace: The demonetization of silver and the destruction of greenbacks most certainly caused the panic and hard times of 1873 to 1877. No change of tariff schedules induced it. The ever operative law of supply and demand affects the value of gold. The coinage of silver about equaled that of gold. The demand for both, as the people were developing the vast resources of the country, was great and increasing. Therefore, cutting the supply of money one-half meant great appreciation of the remainder, though perhaps not 50 per cent. at once. The gold then in circulation must be taken into consideration. At that time, though, little was circulating, as it was before the resumption of specie payments and Germany had just started to a gold basis, taking most of the floating gold of this and other countries. This check in the money supply started the money stringency. As a matter of course prices fell, and falling prices caused loss and business demoralization; they in turn destroyed confidence, making a full-fledged panic.

This panic was not relieved till 1878, when the Bland-Allison act was passed through the agitation that took place in behalf of more money. This compromise act (Bland introduced a free coinage measure) provided for the purchase and coinage of silver of not less than 2,000,000 nor more than 4,000,000 ounces a month. This checked the downward tendency of prices and revived business. This law was vetoed by President Hayes and the administration was hostile to it, and Sherman, secretary of the treasury, instead of coining 4,000,000 per month barely coined the minimum, and did in conjunction with banks everything in their power to discredit the silver dollar, and called it like their hirelings do now, cheap and dishonest and excluded it from the New York clearing house. In 1882 the banks began to contract their circulation and thus neutralized the Bland law. Prices began to drop and we again drifted into depression.

As most of the European nations were also on a gold basis prices fell there. Distress was getting widespread and intense and Great Britain appointed a commission to investigate the depression of the kingdom. It reported the depression was universal in Europe and America, and fixed its commencement at 1873, and advised a commission for looking into the silver question. So in 1887 the Royal Gold and Silver commission was created. It also reported business stagnation, beginning about 1873; that prices fell on an average 30 per cent, and that the divergence of gold and silver was due to the demonetization of that year. It also showed that silver fell as measured in gold 30 per cent., but that silver as measured in other commodities had not fallen, but would exchange for the same quantity of other goods as formerly. This indicates that in silver standard countries prices have not fallen, which means business prosperity. Let's apply the touchstone of actual fact and see if this is correct. In India, a silver-using country, cotton manufacturing has gone on at a surpassing rate and cotton and wheat exports have been increasing. In 1873 there were 450,000 spindles in India, in 1886 1,700,000 and in 1894 4,000,000. In 1873 she exported less than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, in 1886 40,000,000 and now 50,000,000, while the United States exports have fallen from \$150,712,509 in 1881 to \$55,131,948 in 1891. This is how the thing worked in regard to the discrimination in our trade. India, while she sold her produce for less in England, a gold market, she purchased articles she needed there, as they were cheaper, thus evening up. But, further, as silver was cheaper, merchants could buy more of it with their sovereigns and take it to India, where it could be converted into rupees and rupees would go as far as ever in India. This was an inducement to open cotton mills and other manufactures in the orient. Thus you see how the gold standard has been even from the outside crippling our industries.

BARING FAILURE AND SHERMAN LAW.

As other things were favorable we struggled along till Baring Brothers failed in 1889 and shook the very foundation of the money centers of London and the world. So limited is the primary money of the world when it comes to settlement of debts. The Bank of England was hard pressed and borrowed \$15,000,000 from France, and American securities were dumped upon

our markets. The United States was even threatened, but, happily, the Sherman bill was passed in 1890, making it compulsory on the United States to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month. The senate passed a free coinage act. Although it is believed the house favored it, yet the administration was against it and put the question off with the Sherman compromise. Had Harrison, Reed and other leading republicans done their duty (a thing they know little of and care less) the silver question would have been settled and the panic and hard times averted. As it was, this law added to our money stock about \$50,000,000 a year, which supplied the place of the gold sent abroad on account of the Baring failure and Austria's wanting gold on account of her changing her monetary system. This law, you see, supplied the drain, kept up the volume of money and sustained prices and business. But in 1893 Cleveland, elected as he was on a platform essentially bimetallic, immediately upon taking his seat, as the tool and at the behest of this unholy money power, summoned congress in special session to repeal this law that was pouring \$50,000,000 annually into the parched channels of trade. The angelic bankers, to give this queer, high-handed proceeding the color of common decency sent out the following circular urging bankers to squeeze business men and make them think it is all due to want of confidence in the stability of our government on account of the Sherman law. O, Simple Simon business man, how cruelly hast thou been cajoled? A law putting \$50,000,000 of blood to circulate through the industrial system, making the body politic languish. Think on it, O, brethren, ere your sleepless nights compel thee to—\$50,000,000 annually and not a dollar below par; never in the history of the country. Even admitting, for sake of argument, the standard dollar wasn't as good as it might be, yet everybody knows that a large amount of silver can be used and maintained with gold as a fellow metal and that silver will do its function though overvalued by legal ratio. Even little Netherlands, a gold country like the United States, sustains a per capita circulation of \$12.09 silver to but \$5.87 of gold at about 15½ to 1. Don't you think, brother business man, that the United States with \$9.09 in gold could not go more than \$9.08 in silver with a ratio at sixteen to one. If Netherlands can keep \$12.09 at par on \$5.87 the United States

could easily keep 17 of silver to 9.09 of gold so that the frightful Sherman law might be doubled and yet require a generation more to reach that ratio as gold is continually being added to our stock. To think that business should be so hoodooed is one of the miracles of the later day saints, alias bankers. The next time a banker offers you snuff, say "No, thank you, the last time I took your pinch I blew the profits out of my business."

BONDS AND NATIONAL DEBT.

The circular referred to—issued March 12, 1893, by the Bankers association to the national banks:

"Dear Sir: The interests of national bankers require immediate financial legislation by congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and the national bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of \$500,000,000 of bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among patrons. Advocate an extra session for the repeal of the Sherman law and act with other banks of your city in securing a petition to congress for its unconditional repeal, per accompanying form. Use personal influence with congressmen and senators. The future life of national banks as fixed investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of government notes and silver coinage."

Their lackey press took up the hue and cry against silver and want of confidence. It was no tariff panic; bankers didn't say so. No true statesman said so, and old Sherman, who has been aptly termed the Mephistopheles of finance, said in the debate on the repeal: "In ten days the skies will brighten, business will resume its ordinary course and the clouds that lower upon our house will be in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." Well, they succeeded in repealing it, but times have been getting worse and worse and instead of the clouds that lower over our house being in the bosom of the ocean buried, we ourselves are being swallowed up in the Red Sea of Bankruptcy and distress. But the bankers have gotten already more than half their \$500,000,000 of bonds for their fleecing basis. The administration has issued \$262,000,000 bonds and thinks seriously of issuing more. Not only this, but it has the brazen effrontery of infernal treason to intimate that our greenbacks should all be retired from circulation. Fellow citizens where is the end? Into what Dantean regions is this Cleveland, Bankers, McKinley, Rothschilds syndicate to lead us? It's time we were

striking for our families, liberty and our native land. The scene reminds me of Mrs. Partington and Isaac. Ike was bolting a whole pie and she exclaimed: "Don't be so glutinous, dear, or you'll get something in your elementary canal or sarcophagus one of these days that will kill you." If these bankers and plutocrats persist in being so ravenous they will get something into their sarcophagus, and it will be done with mighty little ceremony, too.

It will require in principal and interest \$500,000,000 to pay for the bonds so far issued and we've derived no benefit from it whatever. A lady wishing to preserve some small beer asked her butler what was the best way to save it and he, very business-like, replied: "Put a barrel of good ale alongside of it." The way to save our gold reserve is to put lots of silver alongside of it. The United States could have coined the seigniorage in the treasury, (it lay there idle to the extent of tens of millions) or issued certificates therefor, or even issued greenbacks. If Bankers and Foreigners will pay a premium for our Bonds (payable in coin, gold or silver) I guess the people will take their own greenbacks at par. Right here let's make another comparison. Spain has 2.29 in gold per capita and floats at par 11.81 in paper; Canada, 1.92 in gold and 7.04 in paper; the United States has 9.09 in gold and we've only 6.90 in paper. See how many hundreds of millions we could safely have issued. That this issuing of bonds in times of peace is defended seems to me to add insult to injury, and shows their crocodile position towards our free institutions. Do you know it takes more of the products of labor to pay our national debt now than it would right after the war? In '66 it was \$2,827,868,959, since then we've paid in interest alone \$2,635,000,000 and applied the further sum of \$1,700,000,000 upon the principal, making a total of \$4,335,000,000, but still we owe \$1,237,500, and the eminent historian, Dr. Redpath, has figured that even this remainder of the debt is worth more to its bloated holders than the entire debt in 1866, and that to pay it off now requires 51,339,000 more barrels of pork, 646,000,000 more bushels of wheat, 425,000,000 more pounds of cotton or 4,496,000,000 more pounds of bar iron than it did March 1, 1866, when the nominal amount was 2½ times greater than now and after we have already paid on it almost twice the original sum. "The people have paid and paid for 30 years and in the end have paid just this—Nothing."

Rouse ye, Americans, or ye'll surely be slaves without a home. Are ye satisfied with the present conditions and going to vote for McKinley and their continuance? No, rise in your might while you have the omnipotent ballot in your hands and in the name of Humanity demand deliverance from this all-devouring money power.

SILVER

Is the people's money. It circulates among the people. Gold is the money of the classes and is kept for reserves, and finds its way into vaults and hidden corners. It is easily cornered, and all of it can be put in a room of 22 cubic feet. What are some of their snake arguments against silver? That it is a cheap money. The money use of these precious metals constitutes almost 50 per cent. of the entire use. About 1873 the arts used less than 50 per cent. Therefore, when the use of silver as money was surreptitiously taken away, the demand for it fell over 50 per cent., and the demand falling, the price had to fall also. Some people are so impregnated with the idea that law can't put value into anything, as to lose their reason on the subject. The silver advocates don't want the United States to say that silver is worth so much, but they simply want the United States to open its mints to silver as it does to gold. That is, make it possible to convert silver into money, and as there is an insatiate, I might say, demand, for money, the law of supply and demand would come in and do the rest. An illustration: Congress wouldn't raise the value of lumber by saying it should be \$100 a foot. But suppose Congress (if it had the power) should say that lumber shall not be used for anything but matches, under penalty of imprisonment, how much do you suppose the lumber in our lumber-yards would be worth? This is exactly what Congress did with silver. It took away its free access to the mints and limited its use to small change. Now, in the case of lumber, other building materials, such as brick and stone, would rise in value, as there would be a greater demand for them, as they would have to take the place of lumber. Likewise, gold went up when it had to meet the old demand of both gold and silver. These plutocrats who demonetized silver, and now set up the cry of cheap money, have literally smitten Silver, the star-eyed Goddess of prosperity on both cheeks, and raised the suspicion that the goddess blushes because of other improper conduct. But in spite of this dastardly

treatment, silver valiantly holds its own in its relation to other commodities. An ounce of silver will buy as much cotton, corn, wheat, iron, labor, etc., as it ever would. Here is a table:

Year.	Wheat, bu.	Cotton, lbs.	Silver, oz.
1873	1.25	18.2	1.29
1876	1.20	12.9	1.15
1879	1.07	9.9	1.12
1882	1.19	11.4	1.13
1885	.86	10.6	1.06
1888	.85	9.8	.93
1891	.85	10.0	.90
1892	.80	8.7	.86
1893	.63	7.0	.72

This table shows conclusively that gold must have appreciated. Mr. Giffin, statistician of the London board of trade, a goldbug, admits that gold has doubled in purchasing power. In regard to the lumber illustration, it must not be forgotten that the demand for money is always at a tension, while in building it isn't, and again that the supply of gold is limited, and that of brick and stone is not. The charge has also been made that silver has fallen in value because of improvements in and cheapness of its mining. But about the same kind of machinery is used in the mining of gold, and as gold mining has been stimulated by its rising value, the improvements and inventions therein are a little in advance of silver mining. Yet gold hasn't come down. Carlisle said in Congress in 1878 that he believed the variance between gold and silver temporary, and that the single or united action of nations interested therein would establish the old ratio firmer than ever, and that mankind would be fortunate if the production of gold and silver would keep pace with the increase in population, commerce and industry, and continued: "This conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of any age, and its consummation would entail more misery than war, pestilence and famine." This Judas Iscariot of democracy, who hasn't manhood enough to hang himself, now says that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was but the recognition of a condition that existed, that is, silver was getting so cheap and plentiful. This, too, in the face of the undeniable fact that silver was worth three per cent. more than gold the very day it was demonetized, and the relative output of these metals in weight didn't exceed sixteen to one till 1882, nine years after the passage of the nefarious act. The world's output in 1873 was: gold, \$96,200,000; silver, \$81,800,000. Here is

a table of the output from 1792 to 1892:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1792-1800	\$106,407,000	\$328,860,000
1801-10	118,152,000	371,677,000
1811-20	76,063,000	224,756,000
1821-30	94,479,000	191,444,000
1831-40	134,841,000	247,920,000
1841-48	291,144,000	259,520,000
1851	67,600,000	40,000,000
1861	113,800,000	44,700,000
1871	76,063,000	61,050,000
1881	103,000,000	102,000,000
1885	108,400,000	118,500,000
1890	118,849,000	172,235,000
1892	138,861,000	196,459,000
Total	\$5,633,908,000	\$5,004,961,000

In 1895 it was: gold, \$179,965,600; silver, \$215,404,600. While silver had as free access to the mints as gold, it varied little from sixteen to one in value; from 1687 to 1873 it never reached higher than 16. 17-100 to 1. The reason is clear, there is such an ever increasing demand for money (when silver can be converted into money the demand extends to silver) the value will be sustained. Metals that vary as litte as silver and gold did during 200 years of equality, when the relative outputs changed from time to time, changing from three of silver to one of gold, from 1790 to 1840, and from two of gold to one of silver from 1840 to 1873, make good money and the moment silver is restored to its former equality with gold the old ratio will be easily maintained. There is in the world to-day but 15½ to 16 times the amount of silver that there is of gold. Silver as well as gold is the money of the constitution, of our daddies, the common people and prosperity. Let's have more of it. There never can be a general and substantial rise (though there may be a local and temporary) in prices and property without an increase in the volume of money. Some say falling prices are due to inventions and machinery. but wasn't the introduction of machinery between 1860 and 1873, relatively as great as between 1873 and 1896? Yet prices rose 22 per cent. in the former period and fell 30 up to 1893. Since then, in the varnaacular of Pat, they hev tak'n da dangdest fall since the fall of Adam.

MOVEMENT OF PRICES IN GOLD.

Year.	Foods.	Metals.	All prices.
1872	122.2	117.3	127.2
1875	116.0	104.4	113.4
1878	105.5	90.8	99.9
1881	110.9	91.1	105.7
1884	108.9	81.0	94.4
1887	104.2	74.9	92.6
1891	103.9	74.9	92.4

Others claim overproduction is the cause of our distress. Overproduction! When millions are going around half clad and half fed. When we hear such talk it's evident the Fool Killer must have run up against the long and short

man in some dark alley. No, it is under consumption, persons wear one suit for years, where before they'd have a new suit for every season. They haven't the wherewith to buy. Here is a table of consumption of staple articles per capita in the United States:

Year.	Cotton, lbs.	Corn, bu.
1892	24.03	30.33
1893	17.17	23.66
1894	15.91	22.76

Year.	Wheat, bu.	Coffee, lbs.	Wine.
1892	5.91	9.63	.44
1893	4.85	8.21	.48
1894	3.41	8.01	.31

No! Under-consumption. The only overproduction is tramps and millionaires. It's right in order, though, for some of these penny-in-the-slot-get-what-you-want professors to demonstrate with their mathematical certainties that this consuming of less goods is due to the improved methods of eating, less waste, etc. So many board out now—in parks and highways.

Right here let me touch on McKinley's star sentence (grandstand play): "It is better to open the mills to the labor of America than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world." If McKinley wasn't the tool of the money power, he'd be consistent enough to protect silver mining, one of the greatest industries of the west. They would employ labor which in turn would need food, clothing, furniture, etc. Open our mills. But will McKinley inform us how industries can be run without money? If he says: "On credit," why don't they run now? I think I showed under "Protection," that the McKinley and Wilson bills would almost be taken for twins, but does raising the tariff do away with the necessity of money? If not, his remedy is inadequate, for he ignores the scarcity of money. All ought to know money is needed to earry on industry and trade, and without silver there's practically no money for that purpose. One doesn't meet a gold piece in a month's journey. The merchants who are stooping to the Mexican dollar trick-mule performances and railing against silver are stabbing their best friend. The opposition cornscate many gems of consistency, such as "Law can't add value to anything" and "thissilverheresy will simply enrich the silver mine owners." They also say the silver dollar is only worth 53 cents, yet they won't take 99 cents for one. (Silver, bear in mind, is no more redeemable in gold than gold is in silver.) But the ko-i-noor of these brilliant gems is that "All the United States can do is to stamp the weight and fineness of the metal on the coin, law be-

ing powerless to give value to anything. Yet they tell us they want an international agreement; that is, they think if England and Germany will also stamp weight and fineness on silver the 53 cents of silver will climb to 100 cents. But these men view consistency in the same light as the church sewing society views silence; something not to be tolerated.

Edward Atkinson, the bull pup of plutocracy, says if us half-witted and idiotic followers of Jefferson and Lincoln succeed in getting free coinage we'll have a flood of silver and terribly depreciated money. It never troubles this pugnacious, flea-flavored barker to point out where this vast reservoir of silver is. Even if we have a flood of silver, isn't that better than a dearth of gold? How much silver available for money is there in the world? The last mint report estimated it at \$4,070,500,000. Russia and Egypt have \$631,200,000 of it in subsidiary coin in ratios from 12.90 to 15.65 to 1. Therefore, we would get none of that. There is \$950,000,000 in India, \$115,000,000 in China, \$68,000,000 in Japan. Asia has 800,000,000 inhabitants, making its money about \$2.50 per capita, and little or no gold. Europe has 400,000,000 population and \$1,000,000,000 full legal tender silver, or \$2.50 per capita. These people cannot get along without any money at all; in fact, it is hard to imagine them getting along with any less. Who could collect this silver, distributed as it is among 1,200,000,000 people of all shades of color, language, politics and religion, and every person averaging over seven acres of territory? What would be exchanged for the silver? Gold? No, for there is no more gold than silver in the world, so the exchange would be even. In goods? In that case, business would be benefited to meet the demand for wares, etc. But why go on? It would be as impossible to get all this silver into the United States as to get all the water, creeks, etc., of the globe into the Atlantic ocean. As the prospects of rain from this source are confessedly slim, let us turn to the annual output. In 1894 it was 167,752,561 ounces. This was not fully traced to its ultimate use, but it can be estimated approximately. About 100,000,000 ounces went to the coinages of the different countries, and the remainder to the arts and manufactures. Now, then, if we had free coinage, we probably would get the major portion. If we got 80,000,000 ounces, which is four-fifths of the coinage of the world, we

would only be getting, at \$1.29 an ounce, \$100,000,000; this, distributed among 71,000,000 people, would be about \$1.40 per person. Sir Hector M. Hay, a member of the largest bullion business firm in the world, said last year that "the visible supply of silver in Europe didn't exceed £3,000,000." So, you see, from all sources the per capita wouldn't be raised to but \$1.65. Do you think we need an ark for such a deluge? Our increasing population, industry and commerce can take care of all and cry for more.

PER CAPITA TABLE.

	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United States...	9.09	9.08	6.90	25.07
United K'gdom...	14.18	2.88	2.92	19.98
France	21.54	12.85	2.31	36.70
Germany	12.65	4.35	1.78	18.78
Belgium	8.87	8.85	8.26	25.98
Austria	3.00	2.81	3.38	
Mexico	.41	4.13	.17	4.71
Egypt	17.65	2.20		19.85
Greece	.23	1.36	19.09	20.68
Netherlands	5.87	12.02	7.64	25.53
Portugal	8.27	5.28	11.81	25.36

From above it is seen our per capita is less than Belgium, Portugal, France and Netherlands. Although ours is figured at \$25.07 yet, deducting the amount of money lost, destroyed and melted down by smiths and manufacturers, which was estimated at about \$4,000,000 in the single year 1890, the amount taken abroad by tourists, etc., will bring it below \$20. I think the Americans can stand a few more dollars. I've seen men with a bigger load than that, and they managed to live through it. In fact, the days of our greatest prosperity was when we had over \$50 per capita, after the war. In estimating the circulation of that period I don't overlook the \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000 United States 7-30 bonds, which were in small denominations and legal tender. The Director of the mint misrepresents the facts by not stating this fact in the tables of those years, just like the goldbug misrepresentations of the silver dollars coined prior to 1873. They state only \$8,000,000 silver dollars were coined, leaving the inference that that was all the silver the United States were using under bimetallism, when the facts are, \$8,000,000 was coined in silver dollars, \$135,000,000 in fractional coins and \$100,000,000 of the silver coins of other countries were circulating as legal tender by virtue of United States laws. Prof. Laughlin, head of the economic department of the Standard Oil literary bureau, sometimes called out of respect for learning the Chicago University, says we don't need so much money as formerly, banking facilities are such, etc. Well, there has been no improve-

ments in banking since 1873. Prior thereto we had a circulation of over \$50 per capita (no more than it would now be with the world's silver within our borders), and times were never better. He also says that credits now generally take the place of money. If so, it is a grievous fault and grievously have we suffered from it. Let's examine. Credit depends upon in the last analysis whether the person has money or it is reasonably supposed he can get it. Credit may increase the volume of business, and in that case, increases the demand for money, and then if the money is not there in quantities enough to pay all, a crash comes and panic sets in. This is why America and England suffer so from panics, which are almost unknown in France, where the per capita circulation is fairly large. We would like to know if the professor does 95 per cent. of his business on credit? Grover didn't succeed that way. He needed money and, of course, it had to be the Mongolian metal. Another of their boggiemen is that silver will de-grade us to the

LEVEL OF MEXICO

and China. What a splendid opportunity for some transcendent genius, some brilliant intellectual Murat Halstead to predict that America will sink to the depths of Chinadom inside of ten years because, forsooth, Americans use rice. Now for the comparison of wages, etc. What if wages are lower in Mexico and China than here? Those countries have very high tariffs and perhaps these make wages low. But to be serious, we have seen (under the head of protection) that wages depend on many things, such as climate, people, machinery, productivity of labor, per capita of circulation, etc. Mexico's circulation is \$4.71 per capita. China's is less. In both these countries the climates are against the inhabitants, who are, by the way, only half civilized, and work with crude implements, thus producing little, and that of the inferior kind. But with these disadvantages, let's see how Mexico's workmen compare with gold-standard Austria in wages. Official statistics, Austria, 1894: Calkers, painters, etc., from \$3 to \$4.50 per week; iron and brass workers, \$2.40 to \$3; hemp mills in Buda-Pesth, laborers, \$2.50; hacklers, \$4.14, and breakers, \$2.50. Mexico: C. A. Brown treasurer of the Mexican Central railroad writes and is quoted by W. C. Ford, of United States treasury bureau of statistics, 1890: Laborers, 50 to 75 cents a day; breakmen, \$45 to \$50 per month; ma-

sons, from \$1 to \$3 a day; carpenters, same; 1895, carpenters, \$1.50 to \$3.50, and mechanics, \$1 to \$5 a day, according to skill. So, you see, Mexico's conditions, while not as good as United States', are better than gold Austria. Besides, business is going right along in Mexico. Railroads are being built, and her resources developed to a happy extent.

Was the United States uncivilized prior to 1873, when we had the bimetallic standard? Were Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Lincoln, Phillips and Emerson barbarians. No, no! U. S. went through the greatest civil war in history and attained the leadership of the nations of the earth on that basis. Germany rose to her imperial greatness among the powers of Europe on a silver basis. Let's hear no more of this childish bosh of silver degrading us. Imagine Mexico trying to get along on an exclusive gold basis with \$0.41 in gold per capita. Silver is a winner, its success is demonstrated, but the gold standard has been tried in the balance for 23 years and found wanting—the earth and the fullness thereof turned over to the moneyholders. The next thing encountered is this man of straw solemnly christened.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

As a dummy it is a work of art, but let's examine its anatomy and see what's really to it. It is the function of a sovereign government to say what shall be the money of its people, and nations have always exercised it without regard to the feelings or dictates of others. The only exception in all the eventful years of history was in 1865, when the Latin Union, composed of France and the smaller nations of Belgium, Switzerland, Italy; later Greece. This was simply an agreement to mint coins of the same denomination and make them legal tender among them. But in all likelihood the United States will never, or not for many years, succeed in bringing England and Germany into such a treaty. These nations are more hopelessly dominated by the money power than the United States. The money power will never consent to it. Several international conferences have been held and nothing accomplished.

Their only object is to fake the public. All have noticed that nothing is heard about them until the people get warm and excited about their money wrongs, and then the papers are full of what is about to be done by international agreement and that it will be accomplished soon now if we only keep cool and don't be so rash as to legislate

for ourselves. A year or so ago, when silver was agitating the people, an association of great bankers and representative business men, so called, was heralded into being with great eclat by the big dailies. They were going to labor for the international agreement, and no doubt soon get it. The silver sentiment after its season's work lied down to sleep. Lo, the papers pronounced it dead. As the silver craze was dead we heard nothing of these international crazers till just lately. The truth is, the ones that clamor loudest for it want it least. This rainbow was just ahead in 1878, but is farther away now than ever. The influential class of England is the greatest creditor class known, and London is the pawnshop of the world. They want scarce money, which they control, thus bringing debtors, the enterprising of the world, to the feet of the drones of society to implore mercy and favors. Shylock must have his pound of flesh.

I stated that the international agreement was further away than in 1878, the money sharks have grown stronger and bolder since. The Paris conference of 1878 resolved:

"That the selection for use of one or the other of the metals, or of both, should be governed by the position of each state or group of states." The United States Monetary Commission reported in 1877 "that the disaster of the dark ages were caused by decreasing money and falling prices and the recovery therefrom and comparative prosperity which followed the discovery of America were due to an increasing supply of the precious metals and rising prices will not seem unreasonable when the nobler functions of money are considered. Money is the great instrument of association; the vitalizing force of industry; the protoplasm of civilization, and as essential to its existence as oxygen is to animal life. Without money civilization could not have had a beginning, and with a diminishing supply it must languish, and unless relieved perish. Falling prices and destitution are inseparable companions. It is universally conceded that falling prices results from contraction of the money." Gladstone said in the house of commons in 1893, on a motion that the government urge the reassembling of the monetary conference to promote bimetallism: "A year doesn't pass which doesn't add largely to our mass of investments abroad which exceed \$10,000,000,000," and went on to make fun of the idea that England would give up

this snap of being the money lender of the world. In the later conferences the objection that silver would make better prices and times, has gotten stronger. Alfred de Rothschild, a familiar and profoundly respected figure at these meetings, in the Brussels conference of 1892 eulogized the fall of prices: "I hold wheat at 30 instead of 45 shillings; a quarter is a blessing." The Baron likes to see the poor man get the most for his shilling. He and his American cousins, bankers and plutocrats dearly love the people; they just worship the ground they stand on; they have also a fond eye for the build-ings thereon. The Irish tenantry and peasantry of India are indeed fine monuments to England's humanity and philanthropy. The baron ended: "I venture to hope I have conclusively shown that bimetallism for England is an Absolute Impossibility." I guess it is this that makes international agreement makers so enthusiastic. A word as to the alleged

REDUNDANCY AND FIXED INCOMES.

Insufficient money or contraction of the currency causes prices to fall and business to become demoralized. Therefore money is withdrawn from enterprise and accumulated at centers and there being apparently no use for it there seems to be a surplus. The greater the contraction of the money volume, the worse business gets and the more idle money there is. Ergo redundancy is evidence of the insufficiency of money. Gold is naturally indolent when it comes to its being worth more year after year. It is particularly fond of fattening in repose. As to incomes, none are absolutely fixed. Those engaged in insurance or railroad business or even the employes of the city government haven't fixed incomes, much less clerks, wage-workers and pensioners. The oil to run all this machinery comes out of the producer. If the producer is pauperized everything goes wrong. Insurance business fell off terribly in the last couple of years and railroad earnings fell \$125,000,000 in one year, etc. Now so far this has only tended to lessen profits, but further falls must cut the average workman. Even salaries of our city officials have been lowered and the force cut down and still the city is without funds. The delinquent tax list is greater than ever before. If this continues the same process must continue and as to soldiers' pensions, they, unless a change comes, will be swept away entirely. Even people fancying themselves se-

cure on mortgages will find the mortgagor can't pay and that on the ruined market the secured property is without buyers and worthless. This gold standard unless changed will honeycomb our civilization. This prating about not being big enough to

LEGISLATE FOR OURSELVES.

is unAmerican. When we were but 13 states along the wilderness of the eastern seaboard with 3,000,000 people we defied and conquered England. Are we now with 48 states and other territories and 71,000,000 people going to pusillanimously surrender? The United States is the greatest nation on the face of the earth in point of wealth, resources and business. It leads in agriculture, and according to Mulhall, the English statistician, is away ahead in manufactures. In '88 the United States stood \$7,200,000,000; France, \$2,300,000,000; Germany, \$2,100,000,000; Austria, \$1,200,000,000; Italy, \$600,000,000. The United States more than equaled the aggregate of the nations named. The carrying trade of the world is 1,540,000,000 tons carried 100 miles annually; 1,400,000,000 in railroad traffic and the rest in shipping. The United States carried 800,000,000 on railroads alone, which is 60,000,000 more than the world's land and water traffic. Uncle Sam is big enough to take care of himself and McKinley will have a hard time in convincing the old man he is still in bib and diapers. We are also told we must have the same standard as other nations or trade will be interfered with. Most of these arguments don't merit serious consideration, but as they frequently emanate from college professors, I don't see that we can do anything but pity their jaundiced minds. They should be treated rather than answered. I will advise them to go to some chemist and get a mixture of five grains of the essence of manhood, five drops of concentrated spirits of reason and a grain of silver to sweeten, and take three times a day till cured. Nations trade back and forth and all around. Exports and imports are offset against each other and by means of this clearing house system only balances, which are small, are settled in money. We trade in the Orient and no difficulty is experienced by reason of our different money standard. England had a single standard since 1861, the United States a double standard up to 1873, yet who ever heard of trade interference from that score. Ernest Seyd, the Englishman who arranged the deal with Sherman, said in '80 that 80 per cent. of England's trade

was with silver-using countries. Again, Germany had a silver standard between '57 and '73, but did you ever hear of Germany being shut off from the trading world? Now let's consider:

THE PRESENT STANDARD.

The goldites charge all sorts of things to the silver men and say villainy is afoot. Well, it's about time the plutocrats were hoofing it. They, in alarm, cry: "The crazy silverites are going to trifle with the measure of values," but we reply: "It is you that have trifled with it, we but mean to restore it, and if there is any honesty in you you'll help do it. We feel the people are honest now, they have been straightened by circumstances. The alarm is taken up by insurance, real estate and mortgage men. They talk of repudiation and cheap money, look wise and speak with the air of authority, adding, they handle and deal in money and know whereof they speak. They have been likened to the striped inmates of Joliet, who break and cut stone all their lives, but know nothing of geology. These fellows know about values, usury, etc., but are densely ignorant on the science of money. They talk so because of their contact with deep, wily bankers. I want to say right here the people don't believe in alchemy—they leave the black art to such princes of darkness as Sherman, Cleveland and their coterie.

The country's indebtedness is, public and private, \$40,000,000,000. All our gold will not pay interest thereon for three months. All the gold and silver wouldn't pay the appropriations of the billion-dollar congress. Our foreign debt is between \$5,000,000,000 and \$6,000,000,000. Foreigners hold millions of our National, state and municipal bonds, most of our stock yards, railroads, many flour and steel mills, much land and all the breweries. Interest, dividends, etc., on this amount yearly to \$250,000,000. When times are fair the balance of trade in our favor is about \$150,000,000, leaving \$100,000,000 to pay in gold. Last year we mined \$17,000,000 (more than ever before.) The arts used more than half. The amount used thus is constantly increasing. Table for the United States from Book on Coinage Laws, etc.

Year.	Production.	Used in Arts.
1886	35,000,000	13,069,520
1888	33,175,000	16,514,842
1890	32,845,000	17,655,960
1892	33,000,000	19,329,074

How long can we meet the gold interest on our foreign debt? We are already on its way to ehancery to be wound up. The gold standard means

America's ruin and civilization's doom. The man who don't know these facts is criminally ignorant and the man who does and still talks gold utters treason against his country and his fellow man.

THE SENTINELS OF LIBERTY.

The generals of humanity, who led the march of civilization, have warned us of our foe. Jefferson, who had faith in the people and wrote the Declaration of Independence without waiting for an international agreement, said: "Banking institutions are more dangerous than standing armies." Calhoun said in 1834: "Under the operation of the banking system there is a strong tendency to create a moneyed interest that is dangerously antagonistic to the community." Gen. Jackson opposed the re-chartering of the National bank because of its great power, on that issue triumphed before the people. Lowell said: "Far-seeing men count the increasing power of wealth and its combination as one of the chief dangers with which our institutions are threatened." Webster said: "Liberty cannot long endure in any country where the tendency of legislation is to concentrate wealth in the hands of the few." Lincoln's message to congress in 1861: "I would scarcely be justified were I to omit to raise a warning voice against approaching despotism. The effort is to place capital above labor in the structure of government." Again: "If a government contracts a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contracts the money volume before it is paid, it is the most heinous crime a government could commit against the people." In a letter, he said: "As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned. An era of corruption in high places will follow, and the Money Power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed: "Blaine, 1878: "I believe the struggle now going on in this and other countries for a gold standard will, if successful, produce widespread disaster. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as a unit of value must have a ruinous effect upon all forms of property, except investments yielding a fixed return in money. Silver being demonetized, I am in favor of remonetizing it." Will we heed the warning? The prophecies are being fulfilled. A crisis is upon us. We must act with firmness and dispatch. If the remedy is delayed there will be revolution. We

are now in the heat of a political campaign fraught with as momentous questions as ever confronted a sovereign people resolved to be free. The money-power paints and powders and looks passable under the touching up and hair dressing of Thurston and the other emulums of King Money's household. They are foxy.

Their purposes they conceal
To mold our fate
And shape our state
And kill the common weal.
They'll pinch, rob and knock us about
And put all the lights of freedom out.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

The money power simulates chattel slavery in the days of its haughtiest supremacy: it has control of the government; the press is its servile tool; congress is its den; the supreme court is its watchful dragon, and hands down the new Dred Scott decision, the Debs contempt imprisonment ease, sustaining Jeffery Woods in imprisoning a citizen for exercising the constitutional right of free speech, and this, too, in violation of the constitutional guarantee of trial by jury. Mammon has spoken from Mount Sigh Nigh, so let every dog hold his tongue. Its decalogue reads: "Thou shalt not worship any god but me, for I am a jealous god." "Thou shalt not repudiate." "Thou shalt not touch vested rights, but you may bribe and intimidate officials in my holy name, and do all in your power to increase the pelf and importance of thy lord; and the pulpit and the press of my land shall sustain thee in thy pious work." Lincoln's prediction came true. Corporations are enthroned, labor degraded, corruption is in high office, and "the money power is seeking to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people," and (recognizing the integrity of the American people) have started the cry, "dishonest dollar," repudiation, etc., and, like the sly power, it is denouncing the real friend of man as the enemy of our country, calling him an anarchist, etc., and saying he wants to ruin the credit of the government." These so-called anarchists have as lofty a conception of duty and a heart as responsive to the needs of the people as anybody that ever lived, and that is why they rebel against the existing conditions.

THE SITUATION.

The people are like the man in Dante's "Inferno," who was doomed to make a rope of hay to reach to the outer world of light and liberty, but while he was intent on twisting his life rope some wild asses were behind a wall.

eating it up with tranquil and perpetual delight. So the active portion of the people have been patiently working to get their life ropes to extend to the outer circle of liberty and debtlessness, but the bloated asses of plutocracy, who place riches and vanity above country and humanity, have been appropriating the fruits of their labor, and they are as deep in the despond of indebtedness as ever. It will even get worse if W. Buncombe McKinley gets in power. The greenbacks will then be retired and interest-bearing bonds issued in lieu thereof, so that our decreasing stock of gold, stored in vaults and held as reserves, will be our only money, except what the banks see fit to issue. They expand and contract the circulation at their sweet will, to the people's bitter sorrow. The bank circulation was recently extended to \$478,000,000. This will turn the country over to the legal pillage of Rothschild and his banking cousins as effectually as ancient Rome was turned over to the plunder of Attila and the Huns. No one will have property he can call his own or have rights that they will be bound to respect. A young attorney was rising to flights in a case, growing warm over angels, weeping willows, etc., when the judge interrupted him, with: "Get down to business; this is a case of hog stealing." So, when these tyros begin to rise to the heights of "Dollars as untarnished as the national honor," they should be reminded that this is a case of stealing. If it were only hog stealing it wouldn't be so bad, for the hogs are in the banks and monopolies, but it is a case where the whole people are having their all filched from them by a subtle financial system. The Shylocks and kindred hordes under the once-glorious banner of the republican party, with William Buncombe McKinley at their head, are now in the field. The note of dreadful preparation has been sounded. Buncombe fears there is more than one Richmond in the field. All the bankers, all the bondholders and monopolists have left the democratic party: all the big dealers have bolted the ticket, and all the obsequious politicians and corporation attorneys and unthinking business, laboring and professional men have followed like a yellow poodle after a stylish rig. On the other hand, all the farmers, the backbone of the republic, thinking business and intelligent laboring men and all statesmen who

"Will not narrow their mind
And give up to party what was meant for
mankind,"

have thrown aside the petty distinctions of party and under the banners of humanity and prosperity have rallied around the magnificent leadership of William J. Bryan, the sturdy champion of oppressed America. Who is he? is it asked. He is the son of nature, reared after her own heart, amid the bloom of flowers, the song of birds, the ripple of brooks, sunny slopes and rugged forests. Child of Destiny. Man of character, worth and ability; rising like Lincoln by his own genius, enterprise and perseverance from the humblest station in life to the highest place in the hearts of men. He served the people of Nebraska honestly, faithfully and honorably two terms in congress. He has the principle of Jefferson, the judgment of Washington, the will power of Jackson, the eloquence of Phillips and the statesmanship of Lincoln. Thrice blest man, with the charity and enthusiasm of youth in his heart and the learning and wisdom of age in his head. His record is as untarnished as he hopes to see the prosperity of his country. It has with eagle captious eye been scrutinized from infancy up. His only malfeasance is that he is 36 years of age. I've looked up the charge in the Statutes and in the Draconian and Moral codes. The crime isn't mentioned in any law. But extortion, bribery, usury, robbery and false pretenses are. The charge is nothing. Alexander of Macedon, after conquering the then known world, died sighing for other worlds to conquer at 32. Napoleon invaded Austria at 28, and at 30 was the ruler of France. Jefferson wrote the grandest of political documents, the Declaration of Independence, when 33. Pitt was prime minister of England at 25 and Webster was the first man in America at 30. William J. Bryan stands clear of every charge, tried and trusted.

"Will the people's rights maintain
Unawed by influence, unbribed by gain."

He knows it is one of the eternal verities of nature, one of the fundamental laws of the social organism that no state can enjoy permanent prosperity, develop normally, attain real national greatness nor long endure where injustice dwells in its system, education neglected, equal opportunities denied, one class favored to the detriment of the other. He said in his Coliseum speech that the word businessman so long has been limited to the banker, the man who walks into the board of trade and speculates on stocks and the man who clips coupons and sits

in back parlors and wrecks railroads, and that the title ought to be extended to the farmer who plows, the miner who digs ore out of the earth and the merchant who keeps a corner grocery, etc., and that instead of legislating to make the rich prosperous, that their prosperity might leak through on those below, we ought to legislate to make the masses prosperous, as such prosperity would find its way up to all. Every advance in civilization is a broadening of base, and the leaders in this new movement for a broader fraternity, more justice, equality and prosperity are noble men, all of them. Bryan, Altgeld, Watson, Harvey, Teller, Weaver, Sibley, Pennoyer, Towne, Butler, Bland, Jones, Allen, Sewall, Waite, Donnelly, Stone, Taubeneck, Schilling, Warner, Pettigrew, George, Coxey, Daniels, McGlynn, Stewart, Tillman, Van Dervoort, etc. Woman's inspiring and elevating influence in the sacred cause is also getting

much in evidence. All hail our deliverer. The plutocratic guns of two hemispheres are turned on our dauntless leader. Let's form a phalanx around him.

"Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years
Hangs breathless on his fate."

Let's form the embattled square about our gallant Wellington of America. We are in the thickest of the battle. Torrents of patriotism have fallen during the night and the moral foundations of the enemy's road have fallen in and McKinley is trying to ride to victory over the prostrate form of our country and the bleeding bodies of his fellow-men. It is Waterloo. The combined forces of plutocracy have met the allied armies of humanity. That they will be vanquished is the prayer of reform and the hope of the people as they, with visions of the cross and thorns before their aching eyes, anxiously wait glad tidings of success.

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THE GOLD-BUG CREW.

Published in *NATIONAL BIMETALLIST*, May, 1896.

A favorite at commercial clubs' banquets, English operas, etc., and specially adapted for Cleveland and the bankers.

TUNE—from the opera, Pinafore.

SOLO,
Cleveland—I am the captain of the gold-bug crew.

CHORUS,
Bankers— And a right good captain, too.

SOLO— You're very, very good, and be it understood,
I am in for the gold right through.

CHORUS—We are very, very good, and be it understood,
He is in for the gold right through.

SOLO— I can trim, fleece and steer, with any banker here,
And I manipulate for a big firm.
I hold in absolute scorn, those who're lowly born
And I'll never take a third term.

CHORUS—What, never? (SOLO)—No, never.
What, never? (SOLO)—If they sever.

CHORUS—If they sever, no more term.
Then here is a yell, and a big smile, too,
For the last-term captain of the gold-bug crew.

SOLO— I've done my best to enrich you all.

CHORUS—And with you everybody is content.

SOLO— That's an everlasting whopper, and I think it only proper
To return the compliment.

CHORUS—That's an everlasting whopper, and he thinks it only proper
To return the compliment.

SOLO— With my foreign war jingo, I've concealed the gold lingo,
And fooled them with the noise.
But oh, this silver host, haunts me to the utmost;
But I ever fool these voting boys.

CHORUS—What, ever? (SOLO)—Yes, ever.
What, ever? (SOLO)—Mostly ever.

CHORUS—Mostly ever fool these voting boys.
Then here is a yell, and a good health, too,
For the bunko captain of the gold-bug crew.

SOLO— Our gold bark is frail on this silver sea.

CHORUS—Don't be afraid, we'll all back thee.

SOLO— You're awful, awfully kind, but I think you rather blind;
But perhaps you'll not agree.

CHORUS—We're awful, awfully kind, but he thinks us rather blind;
Now, we will not agree.
We'll support McKinley.

SOLO— For bimetallism I'll declare, international though, beware;
And the daily press will be our wand.
I'll urge to partisan activities, appointees of all nativities;
And I'll never issue another bond.

CHORUS—What, never? (SOLO)—No, never.
What, never? (SOLO)—Not for awhile.

CHORUS—Won't issue any more bonds for awhile.
Populace—We'll surely go to ruin, and hades, too,
While our Ship of State has a gold-bug crew.

FRANCIS R. COLE.

General Bragg is the logical candidate of the gold democrats (Hanna's auxiliary) as their movement is nothing but a general brag.

Reform's Motto—In non-essentials harmony, in essentials unity, in all things charity.

THE SPEECHES THAT BOOMED THIS SPRING.

The speeches that boomed this spring, tra-la
Breathe promise of silver sunshine,
As the nightmares and terrors they bring, tra-la
To the Cleveland and Sherman ring, tra-la
And the whole Rothschild combine,
And the whole Rothschild combine.
And we feel things are brightening as we sing,
Of the significant speeches that boomed this spring.
Tra-la-la-la-la, tra-la-la-la-la,
The speeches that boomed this spring, tra-la, etc.

The speeches that boomed this spring, tra-la,
Papers say are not in the race,
Vampire of gold has under its wing, tra-la
Conspirators and that sort of thing, tra-la
With a philanthropy painted face,
With a philanthropy painted face.
We can see whenever they talk or sing,
They're bothered with the speeches that boomed this spring,
Tra-la-la-la-la, tra-la-la-la-la,
The speeches that boomed this spring, tra-la-la, etc.

The speeches of Bryan are grand, tra-la,
And have aroused this broad land,
We'll be brought to original barter, tra-la,
Little gold and much salaried barker, tra-la,
Prime money increase, not credits expand, (repeat)
Bimetallists have the faith of a martyr,
And these speeches are only a starter,
Tra-la-la-la-la, tra-la-la-la-la,
The hide of McKinley is tanned, tra-la-la, etc.

There is no gold in the sun tra-la,
So scientists have us advised,
And we think that they can't be in fun, tra-la,
Else our hash would be pretty well done, tra-la
And our sunshine demonitized. (repeat)
Isn't it good, Sol is out of reach of their gun,
Or our days would be by Standard Oil run,
Tra-la-la-la-la, tra-la-la-la-la,
There is no gold in the sun, tra-la-la, etc.

Though we're in a very good humor, tra-la,
Uncle Samuel is very sick,
There are well founded tumors, tra-la,
That Uncle has monopoly tumors, tra-la,
All over his body politic, (repeat)
We mean that tumors and parasites all,
Will experience a most dreadful fall,
Tra-la-la-la-la, tra-la-la-la-la,
Though our humor is anything but gall, tra-la-la-la, etc.

There's a 16 to 1 specific, tra-la,
That with fusion works like a charm,
Uncle Sam is industrially rheumatic, tra-la,
His Rothchildetis symptoms are emphatic, tra-la,
But this specific will banish the harm,
And raise the mortgage off the farm.
We've come to the sound conclusion,
That an international agreement is a delusion,
Tra-la-la-la-la, tra-la-la-la-la,
Uncle will take this specific with fusion, tra-la-la-la, etc.

FRANCIS R. COLE.

WE'VE GOT A LITTLE LIST.

TUNE—from the Mikado.

Our distress is due to "Want of confidence" say the Two Johns.
And they show a long list, a very lengthy list,
Of business failures which they'll restore by issues of gold bonds.
But we think their game is this, we think their game is this,
To enslave our people by debt to lords at home and o'er the sea
And prepare for a king and a monied aristocracy.
But of their financial folly and crimes we've had to much
Of their perfidious inconsistency and Shylock's clutch.
In sophistry and servility they all may persist,
They never will be missed. They never will be missed.

CHORUS—We've got them on the list, we've got them on the list;
They'd none of them be missed, they'd none of them be missed.

Foreign capitalists, to this country won't come to invest,
On in enterprises enlist; or in enterprises enlist,
Unless we have a single standard, Cleveland has confessed.
But they never would be missed. They never would be missed.
If our Statesmen would only to America be true
And recognize our silver, which is honest through and through,
And thus give real protection to our home industries,
And by more money, make us independent of the fleas,
Of fleas who banquet on our punches, and give us their big fist.
They never would be missed, they never would be missed.

CHORUS—

Though Grover was elected on a plank of tariff reform,
That wasn't what was wished, so he went and fished.
While his fellow lackeys over the Sherman Law did storm;
It's repeal they wished; they had the turkey dished.
If that bill was only repealed then good times would come,
But huge debts and idle shops, is their promised millenium.
But Uncle Samuel knows exactly where to place the blame
When the Wilson and McKinley Bills differ little in the main.
Sam has a free silver remedy on which he will insist,
And he's making a long list of political physicians to be dismissed.
He's making up a list, of quacks to be dismissed.

CHORUS—

McKinley with his "Dollar", as the nation's honor untarnished,
"Sound Money and Protection", and other phrases elegantly varnished,
Has shown himself to be the very master of empty platitudes
And a candidate more fit for a wealthy pastorate, or tutorship of dudes.
Bryan is for the masses, has general honesty and an army of facts and figures,
That is slashing the opposition like razors and the niggers.
Bryan wants the prosperity that climbs up, not that of leaking down,
He wants to make the country thrive and good times settle in town.
So he has given Sam some lists of some large and small catiffs
Including all monopolists, with their unholy grists.

CHORUS—Uncle Sam is now rolling up his sleeves, and doubling up his fist,
And Cleveland, Sherman and McKinley will unceremoniously
be dismissed.

None of them will be missed; Except by John Bull missed.

FRANCIS R. COLE.

Speak thy thought if thou believest it,
Let it jostle whom it may,
Even although the foolish scorn it
Or the obstinate gainsay,
Every seed that grows tomorrow
Lies beneath the clod today.

Where would be our free opinion,
Where the right to speak at all,
If our sires, like some, mistrustful,
Had been deaf to duty's call.
And concealed the thoughts within them,
Lying down for fear to fall.

CHAS. MACKEY.

BEFORE TAKING.

Bond holders bought U. S. Bonds during the war in greenbacks worth 45 to 60c. Sherman speech Feb. 27, '67, "I say that equality and justice are amply satisfied if we redeem these bonds in the same kind of money of the same intrinsic value it bore at the time they were issued." Again in a letter Feb. 20, '68, "The bond holder can command only the kind of money he paid, and is a repudiator and extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave." Again in a letter to W. S. Grosbeck, Cincinnati, O., "The uncertainty of the relation between the two metals is one of the chief arguments in favor of a monometallic system, but arguments, showing the dangerous effect upon industry by dropping 1 of the precious metals outweigh in my mind all theoretical objections to the bimetallic system."

CARLISLE, 1878.—With an ample currency, an industrious people will speedily rebuild their works of internal improvement and repair losses of property, but no amount of industry or economy on the part of the people can create money. When the government creates and authorizes it, the citizen may acquire it, but do nothing more."

Chicago Tribune, Jan. 14, '78.

EDITORIAL.—Hamilton and Jefferson concurred in the wisdom and necessity of having a double standard, the purpose being to confer the option on the debtor to pay in either metal. Those great statesmen clearly saw the trouble and disaster that a single standard would bring upon the country. The retention of the option by the debtor to pay in silver or gold is vitally important to the welfare of the people and must never be surrendered."

Col. Cockrill, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser, N. Y.*, wrote a few years ago, a confession, as it were, of the way papers are run at the present day. The article showed: 1st. That the great metropolitan newspapers (especially of the East), are largely owned by non-residents; 2nd. That the editor is a mere figure head, representing the European proprietor; 3rd. That these papers have gone to seed in the last decade and run solely for money as the proprietor dictates.

Specimens of the seedy newspapers: "There seems to be but one remedy and it must come—a change to land owners on one hand, and tenant farmers on the other, something similar to what exists in the old countries."—*N. Y. Times* (Rep.)

"The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be much better off than the foreign laborers. Men must be content to work for less wages. In this way the working-man will be nearer that station of life to which it has pleased God to call him."—*N. Y. World* (McKinley, Democrat.)

"There is too much freedom in this country rather than too little."—*Indianapolis Journal* (Rep.)

"The most wealthy must govern in every state, and will, regardless of any attempt to deprive them of that right."—*Richmond, Va., Whig* (McKinley, Democratic.)

"It is astonishing, yea, startling, the extent faith prevails in money circles in New York, that we ought to have a king." Whitelaw Reid, New York *Tribune*:—(This is the outlaw Reid that ran for vice-president on Republican ticket in '92.) Again the Republican caiff says: "The time is near when the banks will feel compelled to act strongly."

The machinery is now furnished by which, in any emergency, the financial incorporations can act together on a day's notice, with such power that no act of congress can resist its decisions." James Buell, Secretary National Banker's Association, often said: "We have arranged the program for both parties and the people can exercise their choice of men." They haven't succeeded in arranging the program this year. The spirit of '76 has been remonetized and is good legal tender to pay off such debts of ingratitude evidenced by the above. If the people don't rise in their might in this election, the ballot will be restricted, the middle class reduced to paupers, and liberty will be terribly depreciated and disappear from the currency of independent thought, and repudiation of republican institutions be the order of the day. Patriots awake!

Reverence no more the power,

That grinds you to the dust of misery.

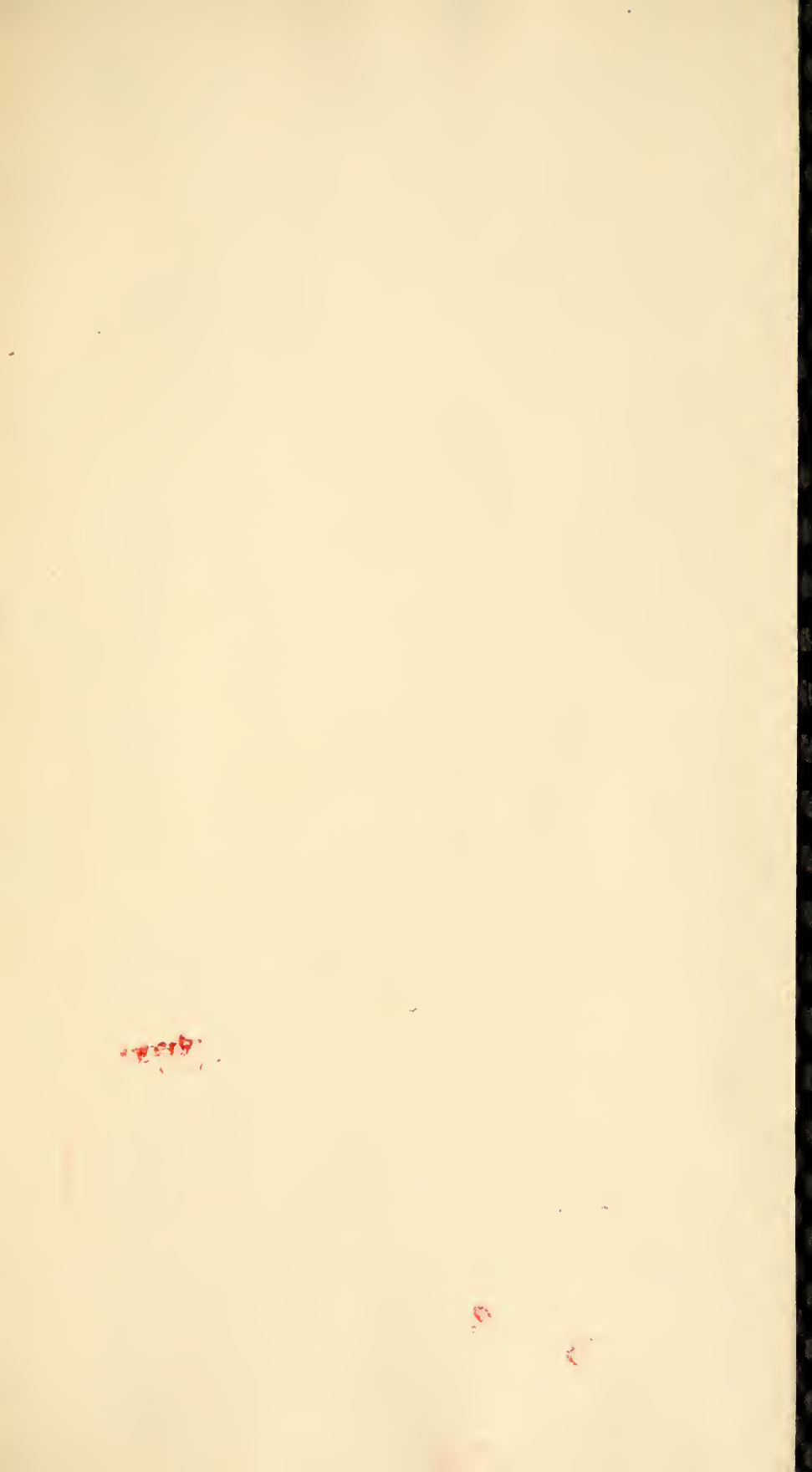
"Hail that glorious season by gifted minds foretold

When men shall live by reason and not alone by gold."

AFTER TAKING.

John Sherman, after Seyd, the bond broker hypnotized him in '73, and eased his itching palm and taught him to become a millionaire on \$5,000 a year. "To refuse to pay these bonds in gold would be repudiation and extortion."

Speech, Aug. 15, '96, at Columbus. "The matter of free coinage of silver and the degradation of the standard of value involves not only questions of money, but honor and good faith. Contemplate for a while the inevitable result of free coinage of silver. It would violate every money contract since '79. We shrink from any measure that will either rob or do injustice to lender or borrower. Its impossible to estimate the wrong done to creditors by the scaling off of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of debts due them. "Honest John Sherman didn't consider the debtors when he doubled their debts by striking down silver ($\frac{1}{2}$ their money) in '73. Honest John Sherman. Carlisle and the *Tribune* are now busy trying to make it understood that a double standard is a mere vagary and none but idiots, fanatics and repudiationists and anarchists ever believed in such rot, and that government is powerless to make money, all it can do is put its stamp on the metal and let it circulate at its market price, like potatoes or pork."







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